167 At Nioro, during eight months of the year, live most of the Moors who go up to Mauritania at the beginning of the rains.

At Ségou, the colonists of the Niger Office are concentrated. In 1951 1,166 arrived, 660 coming from Nioro and 506 from Macina.

Temporary Workers

Circles of Origin	Temporary Workers Leaving in Official Convoys in:			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Bafoulabé	1,017	1,008	969	492
Bamako	6,626	4,376	4,046	8,678
Bougouni	405	776	3,000	36
Kayes	1,794	2,195	3,230	1,368
Kita	1,419	1,559	1,352	226
Nioro	2,744	747	3,000	1,504
				135
Totals	14,005	10,661	15,602	12,439

[13] Individual migrations are very numerous, and the real number of temporary workers is much higher than the official figure. Currently, one notes a drop due to two causes:

1. The discontent of the workers after the 1949 season. In 1948, they had brought home from 15,000 to 20,000 francs; in 1949 from 5,000 to 10,000, and as little as 1,500 to 2,000 francs for the Siné Saloum. Some were repatriated at the expense of their families, others preferred to stay in the Senegal to avoid reproaches. The reasons for the setback may be laid to a bad distribution of rainfall and to insufficient lodgings due to the unexpected arrival of too many workers.

[209] 2. The counter-propaganda of the elders, who want to keep the young workers in the Sudan.